

STRENGTHENING AND USING COUNTRY SYSTEMS IN UGANDA – MOROTO DISTRICT

WASHaholics Anonymous The First Steps to Recovery

Stockholm

31st August 2017

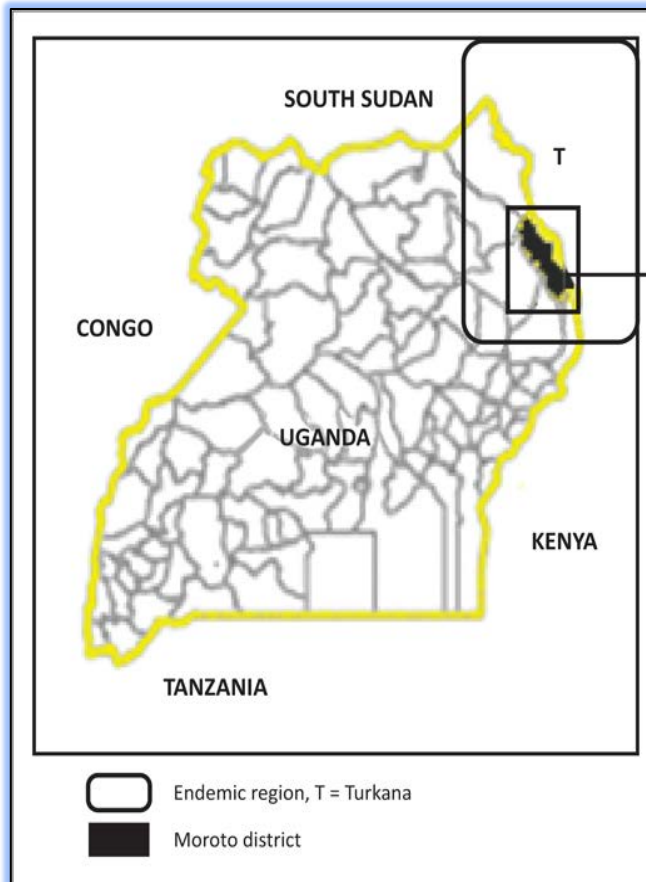


For a world without hunger

Samuel Emeru



BASIC FACTS ABOUT MOROTO DISTRICT UGANDA



Geography

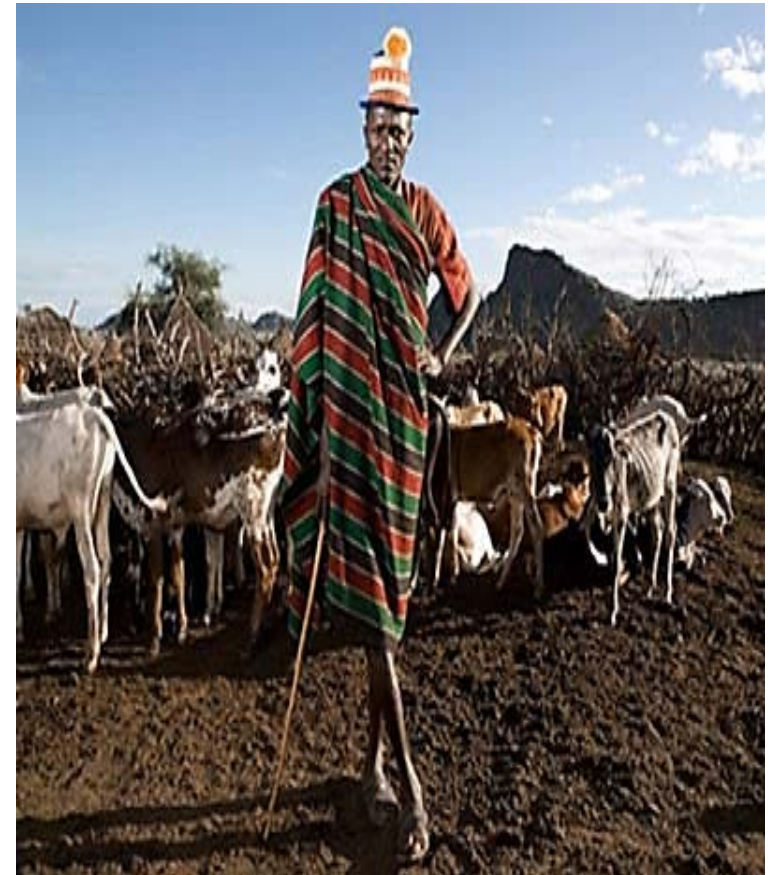
It borders The Republic of Kenya in the east. The District is a semi-arid zone and annual precipitation has decreased by 15-20% compared to 1960s Anderson and Robinson (2009).

Demographics

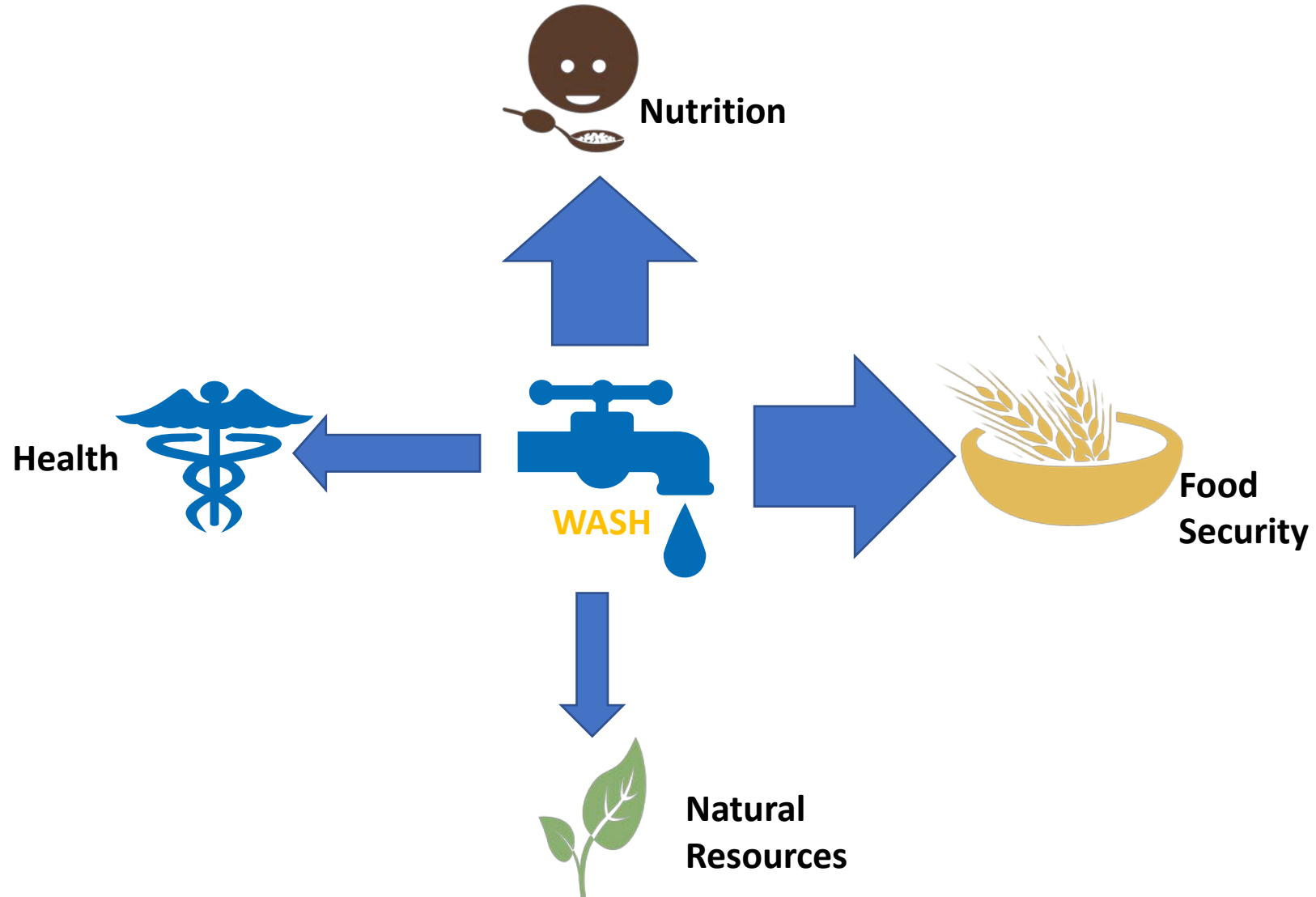
Approx 170,000 people. The district borders the Pokot tribe of Kenya also pastoralists who seasonally migrate to Uganda (Moroto) in search of water and pasture.

Economic

Mainly cattle rearing (pastoralism) and subsistence agriculture with emphasis on food crops such as sorghum. Since years, the acute malnutrition rates stand at about 13 %. More than 35% of children below five years are stunted, more than 25% affected by underweight. 80% of the population is illiterate. 30% of households are headed by women.



WELTHUNGERHILFE HUMANITERIAN KEY SECTORS IN MOROTO



WELTHUNGERHILFE DILEMMAS IN WASH SERVICE DELIVERY.

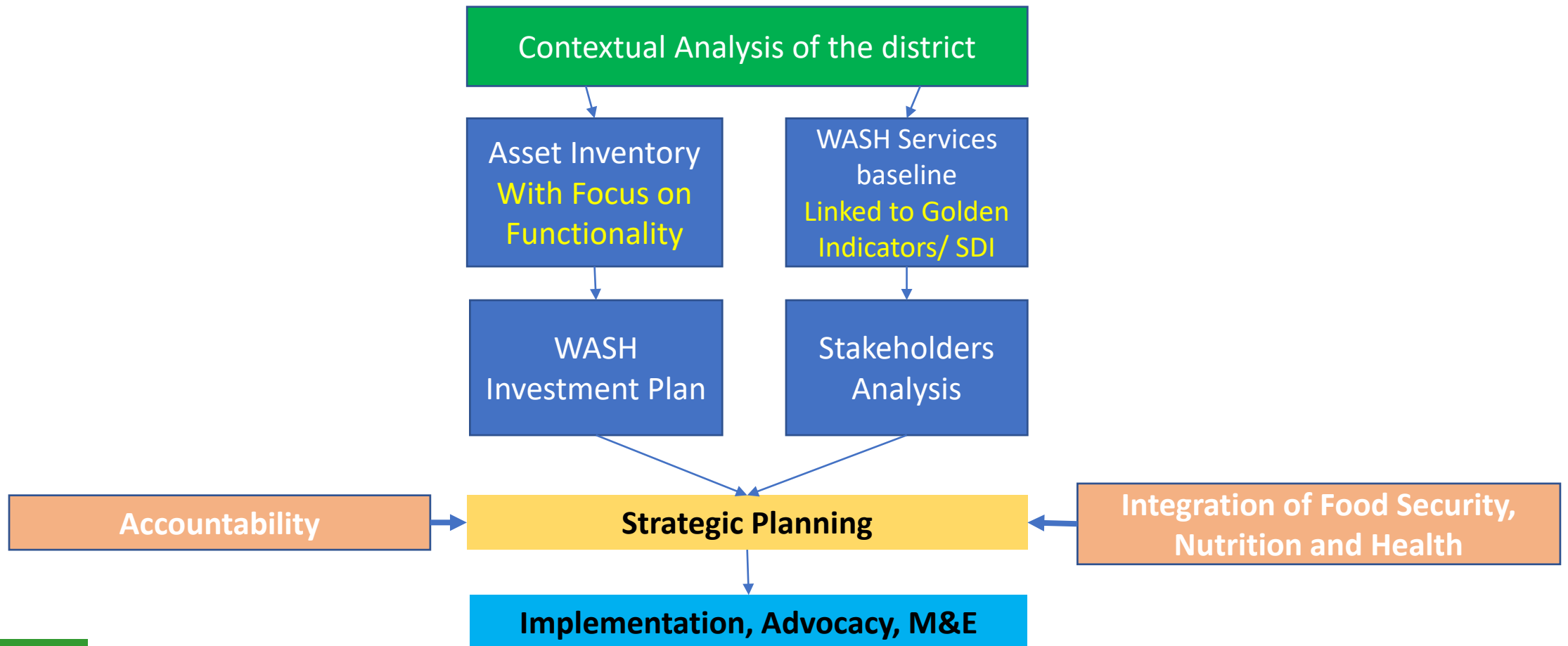


OPERATIONAL CONTEXT OF MOROTO DISTRICT

Parameters	Operational Context			
	Emergency	Fragile	Transitional	Development
Coordination	Humanitarian actors coordinated through WASH Cluster lead agency – there may be partners working in long term development but usual scenario is that emergency and development are working in “silos”	WASH Cluster with National Govt. as co-lead	National WASH Sector Coordination with district lead agencies	WASH agencies aligned behind comprehensive district level strategy/policy
Strategic Planning	Humanitarian Needs Analysis and Response Plans. May be some linkage to development plans, if they exist	Plan responding to needs of affected people and donor priorities - not usually addressing sustainability	Plan in place to increase access but not to sustain them	Credible plan to deliver sustainable universal access
Financing	Financial inflows largely into pooled funding mechanisms. Implementation through NGOs and UN Agencies	No fiscal decentralized funding. Donor spending maybe linked to district plans but not covering life-cycle costs	Fiscal decentralization and donor spending on capital costs. “On budget” but still not covering lifecycle costs	Full fiscal decentralization. External support agencies channel funds through District Accts (“on Treasury). Lifecycle costs matched to sources of finance
Institutional Arrangements	Focus on saving lives by providing access rather than building institutions that prevent future loss of life	Institutions exist on paper but dysfunctional and not accountable to citizens. Overlapping, unclear roles and responsibilities	Partially functioning institutions with weak capacity and accountability to citizens. Roles and responsibilities not fully clear	All necessary institutions and capacities are in place with clear roles and responsibilities e.g. regulator, health, education HR, IT systems. Full accountability to citizens
Service Delivery	Coordinated/Ad-hoc emergency interventions	Fragmented project interventions, multiple missions and reporting systems. No PIM.	District authorities and agencies mainly focussed on extending coverage. Weak post implementation support	Both coverage and post implementation support to all users fully addressed by duty bearers
Monitoring	Individual agencies and through WASH Cluster to donors	No common monitoring or review process	Common sector targets and multi-stakeholder monitoring but no aggregated reporting	Govt owned, regularly updated monitoring process feeding into strategic planning

BEST FIT

SSI APPROACH FOR WELTHUNGERHILFE



EARLY STAGE KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Few partners willing to implement and Fund WASH projects in communities with Fragile operational context.
- Sustainability initiatives and approaches have to be embedded in WASH programmes in early stages rather than wait for years to start such interventions.
- The process has to be district led, and political will and support is necessary. Once the district technical and political leadership attach importance to the approach then chances of it succeeding are high.